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List of issues and questions in relation to the eighth periodic report of Ukraine

Addendum

Replies of Ukraine*

[Date received: 16 November 2016]

Note: The present document is being circulated in English, French and Spanish only.
* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

Please recycle

List of abbreviations

MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
MSP	Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine
CEC	Central Election Commission
SES	State Employment Service of Ukraine
MoH	Ministry of Health of Ukraine
PGO	Prosecutor General of Ukraine
SJA	State Judicial Administration of Ukraine
MES	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
UNECE	Economic Commission for Europe
CMU	Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SSU	Security Service of Ukraine
NSJU	National School of Judges of Ukraine
SBGS	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
VRU	Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GBV	Gender-based Violence
ATO	Anti-terrorist Operation
LSA	Local State Administrations
CP	Crossing Points
DPR	Donetsk People's Republic
LPR	Luhansk People's Republic
UPCHR	Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

Question 1

1. Ukraine adopted the Action Plan for implementation of the National Strategy on human rights for the period until 2020 (November 2015). One of the objectives of the Plan is to improve the collection of statistical data that provides implementation of international standards on gender equality. The national system of indicators of gender statistics has already included 115 absolute and estimate indicators which comply with European and international statistical standards according to the methodology of their identification (or calculation). Ukraine uses a list of indicators of the Gender Statistics Database of UNECE. It includes 73 indicators, clustered by the following sections: population; families and households; employment and economy; education; public life and decision-making; health care; offence and violence; work-life balance; science and technology.

2. CEC and relevant territorial election commissions collect and analyse data on sections related to women and men representation in the electoral lists of political parties that are formed during the parliamentary elections to the Parliament of Ukraine, and to regional, district, city and city's district councils. CEC also collects and analyses data on women's participation in the work of those bodies which provide preparation and conducting elections.

3. The site of SES contains statistical information on gender aspects of the labour market.

4. MSP has developed the draft law "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence", which envisages the creation of an electronic resource — the Unified State Register of domestic violence cases.

5. The task of the Unified State Register is to collect information on cases of domestic violence, the number of victims and their offenders, and the number of services. Information should be added to the Register on the basis of gender sensitive indicators. Similar experience also exists in Ukraine. The same kind of approach was used in creating the coded database of people with HIV and AIDS of the Ukrainian centre for prevention and fighting AIDS.

6. In Ukraine, there are attempts to introduce an information management system on GBV (GBV IMS) on a local level. At this stage, the initiative is used to assist victims of GBV. In August 2016, Steering Committee of GBV IMS officially allowed some organizations in Ukraine to use GBV IMS. For more details please see answers to Question 10.

7. In 2016, the Instruction on the procedure for monitoring and gathering statistical information on victims of trafficking in human beings was approved.

8. In order to organize collection of court statistics and include gender statistics to the national system of indicators that will later allow to assess the situation of women in the judiciary system, in September 2016, the Council of Judges of Ukraine,[1] considering recommendations of SJA, agreed to support collection,

[1] The Council of Judges of Ukraine is a collegial body and the highest body of the judicial authorities in the period between congresses of judges of Ukraine. The activities of the Council of Judges of Ukraine is regulated by the law of Ukraine "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges".

analysis and sharing of judicial statistics, according to sections, in particular, by making appropriate changes to the system "Staff — WEB", which provides records of judges, public servants, servants and other employees of the courts. There are also recommendations about collection and analysis of court statistics, according to sections, in particular, the number of cases of violence and discrimination. The decision is disseminated in the courts of Ukraine.

Question 2

9. All persons who have moved from the affected territories to the territory controlled by the Government can get all kinds of state aid (paras. 134-141) without minority- or gender-based discrimination.

10. Fifty five sociomedical Roma mediators operate in 12 regions of Ukraine. Most of them are Roma women. With the support of the Council of Europe and the European Commission to Ukraine, the programme "ROMED 2", which includes the cooperation model of local authorities with Roma communities, was implemented.

11. With the assistance of UNHCR, together with the international charitable organization "Chirikli", in September 2016, 10 Roma social and health mediators from 6 regions of Ukraine were trained to work with IDPs. The following issues were discussed: work in the community; assistance to community through identifying initiatives based on the community needs; community mobilization and protection of human rights; persons without citizenship, and legal aspects.

12. In July 2015, the Institute of Family and Youth Policy conducted a further training "Realization of the Strategy of Social Protection and Integration into the Ukrainian Society of the Roma Minority for the Period till 2020" for specialists of social sphere and implementation of the "ROMED 2" for 120 social workers.

13. Since December 2015, the Centre of legal aid provision for Roma families has been operating in Dzerzhinsk of the Donetsk region to assist Roma who suffered from military conflict to get legal aid in legalizing documents.

14. Based on Roma mediators experience, MSP approved the standards of social services and representation of interests (December 2015), and social services of mediation (August 2016).

15. In September 2016 a special course "Roma mediation" for bachelors was approved and taught at the National Pedagogical University named after Mykhailo Dragomanov.

Question 3

16. During the period 2014-2015, the following laws to fight corruption were adopted in Ukraine: "On the Prevention of Corruption", "On the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine", "On State Anti-corruption Policy of Ukraine (Anti-corruption Strategy) for 2014-2017", "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine in the Field of Anti-Corruption Policy as Part of the Action Plan to Liberalization of the European Union Visa Regime for Ukraine", "On Restoring Confidence in the Judicial System of Ukraine." The Government approved "Code of

Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials", the State Programme on the implementation of the state anti-corruption policy in Ukraine for 2015-2017, and amended the official investigation procedure concerning the government officials authorized to fulfil functions of the State or local governments.

17. In September 2014, the Parliament of Ukraine adopted a law "On the Clearance of Power" on the basis of which the vetting of civil servants and local governments officials was performed. The law prohibits holding public office for 5 and 10 years for certain categories of individuals who compromised themselves (lustration).

18. The following four anti-corruption bodies were created: the National Agency for Prevention of Corruption, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, and the National Agency of Ukraine for Detection, Investigation and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes.

19. Five round-the-clock hotlines for reporting corruption work in the country (hotlines of PGO, MIA, SSU, the Government, the Agency for Civil Service). In all the regions, one can report of corruption to local hotlines of MIA, SSU, PGO (3 in each region). According to the Law of Ukraine "On State Service", candidates for the vacant positions of civil servants are to be tested to determine the knowledge level of the Constitution of Ukraine, civil service, anti-corruption, and specific legislation.

20. Authorized units for the prevention and detection of corruption were created in 67 state bodies (80 per cent).

21. The Unified state register of persons who committed corruption or corruption-related offenses, and the Unified State Register of declarations of persons authorized to perform functions of the state or local governments (e-declarations of top public officials, including civil servants, politicians and judges; the law demands they disclose not only their own assets but also those held by family members, eliminating the possibility of officials hiding their wealth under the names of relatives; thereafter all the documents can be found in a publicly searchable database) were created.

22. To reduce the risk of corruption, in 2016 SJA held interdepartmental actions "Decency" and "Clean Hands" to detect and prevent corruption schemes in these services. The actions had a number of measures, including unannounced inspections at checkpoints, a complete interchanging of duty shift of border patrol, enhancing cooperation with colleagues from other law enforcement agencies. As the results of inspections, 337 people were dismissed due to incompetency, degradation or administrative offence.

23. The Movement of corruption investigators working against corruption (web-portals "Anticorruption Portal" and "Svidomo" (Consciously), anti-corruption NGOs) became active in civil society.

24. Thanks to adoption of new laws, implementation of lustration (vetting of corrupt officials), creation of anti-corruption institutions and registers, and appearance of anti-corruption movement, Ukraine could get an additional 1 point in the global Corruption Perception Index CPI 2015. Ukraine has 27 of 100 possible points and takes the 130th place of 168 (while previous ranking Ukraine was placed on position 142 out of 175).

Question 4

25. In 2015-2016, the booklet containing the text of the Convention and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as commentaries to these documents were published with the support of USAID "RADA" (6,000 copies) and distributed among civil servants and local government officials.

26. MSP in cooperation with experts on gender issues developed a draft information leaflet about gender discrimination. The leaflet is intended for the broad public. It contains a definition and attributes of discrimination and addresses of local agencies and organizations to contact for help. The leaflets were distributed in all regions of Ukraine, in particular, for large-scale information campaigns. According to estimated data, 154 thousand people received leaflets.

27. The forum "Gender Issues in the Justice System of Ukraine" (organized by the National School of Judges, USAID's Project "Ukraine: Fair Justice", OSCE, the National Judicial Institute of Canadian, 9 August 2016) was held to cover issues of combating GBV, problems of conformity of Ukrainian judicial statistics with the United Nations recommendations, and the Ukrainian legislation on collection, analysis and dissemination of gender judicial statistics. One of the results was the decision of the Council of Judges of Ukraine to include gender statistics in the judicial system into the national system of indicators. Appropriate recommendations to courts and the SJA were provided.

28. Commissioned by the MSP, the USAID project "Ukraine: Fair Justice" conducted monitoring of more than 1,500 decisions (377 of them were selected and analysed) placed in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions. This monitoring resulted in the publication of "Protection against Gender Discrimination in Judicial Decisions of Ukrainian Courts: Report on the Results of Monitoring" related to obstacles women face to access justice. Also, the following assessment was made to indicate problems related to application of international law, judicial practice of the European Court of Human Rights, and anti-discrimination legislation norms of the Ukraine legislative system: "Judicial Decisions in Cases Related to Gender Discrimination: a Collection of Best Practices," "The Identification of Gender Discrimination Cases: Guidelines" (for judges). All publications were distributed among the participants of educational activities, interested experts (judges, representatives of NGOs, and academic legal community). A large number of media publications were disseminated among branches of the National School of Judges (NSJ) to use during training, and at the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights.

29. In 2016, NSJ together with the USAID project "Ukraine: Fair Justice" and the NGO "Women's Perspectives" held 6 trainings for judges and 1 training for assistant judges (133 judges and assistants, including 61 men and 72 women) on "Ensuring Gender Equality and Non-discrimination in Ukrainian Judiciary".

30. In 2016, 120 seminars on providing equal rights and opportunities for women and men, and combating sex discrimination were conducted for 3090 civil servants.

31. To identify barriers for women to have access to justice and the practice of discrimination in judicial practice, NGO "Women's Perspectives" and the Centre of

Providing Free Secondary Legal Aid in the Lviv Region held a focus group for 14 lawyers.

32. NSJ with support of the Danish Council developed a 1-day training course on the protection of IDPs. Its approval will take place in December 2016.

33. The issue of gender equality, combating trafficking in human beings, and domestic violence were included in all training programmes and advanced training of police officers, as well as newly-appointed patrol and district officers, and officers of special units and the Cyber Police Department. These programmes consist of such courses as "Tolerance and Non-discrimination", "Combating Human Trafficking", "Prevention of Domestic Violence", "Human Rights and the Rule of Law", "The Work of Police Officer to Protect the Rights and Interests of Children".

34. In 2016, OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine supported the initiative of MSP to develop a training manual and a training course on gender aspects of conflicts. They contain materials on gender stereotypes, discrimination and mechanisms of its appealing, prevention work with population, forms and causes of IDUs, and the like. The manual will be used to train police officers, workers of social services and military. The pilot course is planned in 2017 (para. 57).

35. The staff of SBGS is also involved into raising awareness on gender issues. Trainings are conducted at the National Academy of SBGS and the Training Centre for Junior Specialists of SBGS. OSCE provides assistance in the trainings on the basis of relevant requests from SBGS (programmes of teaching, examples of practical training, guidelines on gender policy, scientific-methodical developments, etc.).

Question 5

36. In 2014, some legislative acts of Ukraine on prevention and combating discrimination (Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Prevention and Combating Discrimination") were amended. As a result, there appeared new legislation terminology in Ukraine and existing definitions were improved (e.g. "discrimination", "indirect discrimination", "announced intention to discriminate", "complicity in discrimination", "positive actions"). The Article 60 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine was supplemented. Now the burden of proving the invalidity of the claim is assigned to the defendant, but only if the claimant has provided evidence proving that discrimination took place. The Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights received the responsibility to (1) accept the appeal of individuals and/or groups of people on discrimination, to (2) keep a record and summarize cases of discrimination in various areas of public relations, and to (3) cover issues on preventing and combating discrimination in the annual report.

37. In 2015, the draft law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine (regarding the harmonization with European Union legislation on preventing and combating discrimination)" was passed to the Parliament. Among other issues, the draft law envisages adding a new article "Violation of Legislation on Preventing and Combating Discrimination" to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, and setting the penalty for violation of legislation on prevention and combating discrimination (direct or indirect discrimination, oppression, denial of reasonable

accommodation, incitement to discrimination complicity in discrimination or victimization, and multiple discrimination). The law also stipulates that authorized persons of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights will draw up protocols on administrative offences.

38. In 2016, the draft law "On Prevention of Domestic Violence", which offers a definition of "gender-based violence" was passed to the Parliament. The draft law also provides amendments to the Civil Procedure Code to protect from gender-based violence (a separate chapter on the procedure of the court cases about issuance of restraining orders).

39. In November 2015, the National Strategy on Human Rights and the Action Plan to Implement the National Strategy on Human Rights for the period until 2020 were adopted. The plan provides specific measures in each of the following areas: (1) creation of an effective system for combating all forms of gender-based violence, human trafficking and slavery, providing quality assistance to victims; (2) an effective system of prevention and combating domestic violence, improving the quality of assistance to victims of domestic violence; (3) ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres of society; (4) an effective system of prevention and combating discrimination; (5) an effective system to ensure and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities, support and development of tolerant interethnic relations in society; (6) providing the necessary conditions for the realization and protection of the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons; (7) taking necessary measures to protect the rights of persons residing on the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine; (8) the rights of citizens of Ukraine living in settlements of DPR and LPR, where the state authorities cannot perform their functions temporarily or can perform them incompletely.

Question 6

40. The principles of the national mechanism for gender equality are determined by the law "On Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" and the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Improvement of Central and Local Authorities on Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men."

41. The responsible executive body is MSP which includes separate Department for Family, Gender Policy and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings with the gender policy division consisting of 5 public servants. On the basis of MSP, the Advisory Board on Preventing and Combating Sex Discrimination (advice on appeals regarding sex discrimination, address identified violations and their causes, offering methods of preventing and combating discrimination on sex grounds) acts as a consultative and advisory body.

42. The Interagency Council on Family, Gender Equality, Demographic Development, Prevention of Domestic Violence and Combating Human Trafficking, which includes the heads of central executive bodies, acts on the basis of CMU. There are also regional, city and district interagency coordinating councils (para. 74).

43. Authorized persons (coordinators) on gender equality are determined at the level of deputy heads in the central and local executive bodies.

44. The National Strategy for Human Rights up to 2020 envisages improvement of the national mechanism. The closest objectives are (1) assigning advisers on gender issues, advisers on volunteer basis to MES, Ministry of Defence; (2) creating gender working groups on implementation of gender approaches to work of organs of power and local authorities.

45. The Subcommittee on International Legal Affairs and Gender Policy under the Committee on Human Rights, National Minorities, and Interethnic Relations as well as the inter-factional deputy association "Equal Opportunities" (47 current deputies and 26 deputies of the previous convocation) actively work in the Parliament.

46. The Representative of the Commissioner for Observance of the Rights of Child, Non-discrimination and Gender Equality Works in the Secretariat of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman). The Representative manages the structural units: (1) Monitoring and Response on Non-discrimination; (2) Analysis and Awareness-raising Work on Non-discrimination; (3) Gender Equality; as well as (4) Expert Board on Non-discrimination and Gender Equality.

Question 7

47. The National Strategy for Human Rights up to 2020 envisages that the issues of gender equality will be included in the list of the entrance exams for candidates for civil service positions in 2017.

48. MSP, with support from the OSCE experts, developed the training course and the manual on gender equality and non-discrimination for media and advertising industry; conducted a series of the trainings "Implementation of Gender Approach: New Opportunities for the Ukrainian Journalism" for journalists and teachers of journalism faculties.

49. UNFPA and MSP conduct information campaigns: (1) "4 Hands Happiness" to overcome stereotypes, to promote equal distribution of domestic responsibilities between spouses and care of children (2 videos were made, 78,000 views); (2) "Remember: Together Twice as Easy" in 5 cities with installing 58 billboards and 20 city lights, which call for sharing domestic responsibilities between spouses. There are websites of the campaigns, social video clips "Child is a Reward for Love" and "Real Men" which were shown on local TV channels. It is estimated that 3,750 people were covered by these events.

50. The military radio "Army FM" broadcasts programmes and interviews, and military print media covers issues on gender aspects.

51. The creation of a video about roles of female soldiers in the conflict zone is under way.

Question 8

52. The draft law on ratification of the Istanbul Convention with reservations to paragraph 2 of Article 30 of the Convention (on state compensation to those who suffered from grievous bodily harm) is prepared. It is assumed that the reservation will be valid until the ratification of the European Convention on Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes by Ukraine and amendments to the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine. A draft law on ratification of the Convention was approved by all concerned ministries, received positive decision based on legal examination of the Ministry of Justice. In November 2016, it was submitted to the Parliament.

53. In connection with ratification of the Istanbul Convention, Ukraine has prepared a comprehensive package of changes to the current legislation. They are as follows: (1) the new law "On Prevention and Response to Domestic Violence", which fully complies with the provisions of the Istanbul Convention; and (2) changes in 11 legislative acts. Among them there are the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Code on Administrative Offences, the Labour Code, the Law "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men in Ukraine", "On Court Fee", "On the National Police," "On Child Protection", "On Social Work with Families, Children and Youth," and "On Social Services." These documents stipulate criminalization of domestic and GBV, introduce new definitions of "gender," "gender-based violence," and new institutions (urgent prohibition notice, issued by police, restraining orders, issued by courts, it is introduced the judicial procedure of their issuing, victims dismissed from paying court fees). Changes have already been submitted to the Parliament.

54. In 2015, the 4-year national campaign "Stop Violence!" was ended. Ukraine supports annual "16 Days of Activism against GBV" campaign. To raise awareness about GBV, especially in the regions of conflict, MSP and its partners conducted (1) the campaign "Break the Circle"; (2) photo exhibitions in 7 cities of Ukraine.

55. In the framework of "Break the Circle" in the affected regions 57.800 GBV Referral Cards (include 50.000 Referral Card Booklets and 7.800 Referral Card Posters for survivors) containing all relevant contact information about service providers have been printed and distributed. Ten round tables and trainings conducted for local media to sensitize regional media to speak on cases of GBV conducted within campaign (136 participants in 5 regions). The campaign resulted in 89 publications (including 69 on the internet), 345963 internet visits of the campaign web site http://rozirvykolo.org/, 22 TV and 4 radio broadcasts. Social media campaign communicating information in GCA and NGCA launched in local networks and groups: +/-2 000 000 users reached through social networks.

56. Within the campaign "Break the Circle" 50,000 leaflets and 7,800 posters were produced and distributed.

57. With the support of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine the training manual and the training course on gender aspects of conflict (para. 34) were under development. These materials, inter alia, consider forms and reasons of GBV, including using GBV as a tool of war, important aspects of the investigation of such crimes, the international protocol of sexual violence documenting, etc.

58. In September 2016, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine with the support of UN-Women launched the trainings "Combating Sexual Violence in Conflict, Procedure for Protection and Rehabilitation Measures for Women Affected by Conflict and Crisis, Combating Spread of HIV and AIDS" for military personnel.

Question 9

59. Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Social Services" provides a range of services for victims of domestic violence enumerated in Article 20 of the Istanbul Convention (except housing). To help victims of domestic violence, the draft law "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence" (considering Article 23 of the Istanbul Convention) provides for the work of specialized support services, including shelters and other institutions and agencies targeted exclusively at victims of such violence. MSP develops the draft of "Model Regulations on a Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence", which does not provide any restrictions for residence related to age, status or other grounds.

60. In 2014, MSP approved the Procedure for Determining the Needs of the Population of an Administrative Unit in Social Services. This Procedure determines the need in service "Shelter Provision" by determining the proportion of potential and actual beneficiaries of social services. Because this method is inefficient and there is insufficient number of shelters, Ukraine plans to use the Council of Europe Standards which stipulate the establishment of shelters based on one family place per 7-10 thousand of population. MSP develops the Model Regulations on a Shelter on the basis of the Istanbul Convention and considers the experience of the "halfway house".

61. The law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid" provides that all persons under the jurisdiction of Ukraine have the right for free primary legal aid (including victims of trafficking, victims of crimes against sexual freedom and sexual integrity, IDPs, person of any sex and nationality, etc.). The primary legal aid includes providing legal information and advice, drafting applications, complaints and other legal documents (excluding procedural documents); assistance in access to a secondary legal aid and mediation. Free secondary legal assistance includes protection from prosecution; representation in courts and other bodies; drafting procedural documents. Primary legal aid can be provided by executive authorities, local governments, natural and legal persons of private law, as well as the centres of secondary legal aid.

62. The secondary free legal aid is provided by the centres of free secondary legal aid. The right for free secondary aid is granted to a limited number of categories (victims of domestic violence belonging to the poor). During the period of these centres work, almost 600 thousand of people received consultations and 500 people achieved acquittals in criminal cases with help of the centres' lawyers.

63. To enhance public access to legal free aid, 421 legal aid offices have started work in territorial communities since September 2016. So, now there are 544 access points for secondary free legal assistance in Ukraine, namely, 25 regional centres, 100 city's centres and 421 centres (offices) in towns, villages.

64. To develop the legal aid system, in November 2016, the memorandum of cooperation between the SES (as part of MSP) and the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid (as part of the Ministry of Justice) was signed. The memorandum provides the creation of points of remote access to legal aid on the basis of regional employment centres, where the lawyers provide primary legal aid according to schedules.

65. In 2013, in Kyiv the International Charitable Foundation "Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health" and the international organization "HealthRight International," jointly with the Kyiv City Centre of Social Services for Families, Children and Youth opened the first halfway house for pregnant women and mothers with young children in difficult living circumstances that pose a real threat of abandonment of newborns or deprivation of parental rights. The halfway house has a manager, a senior social worker, 4 social workers on duty (1 night is on duty and 3 days off), a psychologist, and a lawyer.

66. The halfway house acts for pregnant girls and young mothers who temporarily live in Kyiv and happened to be in difficult living circumstances that pose a real threat of abandonment of newborns or deprivation of parental rights. They (1) do not have their own secure housing; (2) are victims of violence; (3) have no documents; (4) have no means to live with a child; (5) graduated from boarding schools; (6) belong to internally displaced persons and from the ATO zone.

67. In the halfway house clients are able to have temporary residence, comprehensive social and psychological support, medical and legal aid, trainings on childcare, budget planning and safe motherhood. During 4 years, 48 women lived in the halfway house, including 2 girls and 50 children. The reason of the halfway house leaving is starting an independent life with a child. Since 2016, the halfway house has partly financed from the Kyiv city budget within the city programme "Children. Family. Capital".

Question 10

68. Ukraine has provided free legal aid with maximum access to this service for all categories of the population (please see para. 9).

69. Since 2014, there is an active cooperation between the Government and UNFPA in Ukraine, particularly in the humanitarian project "Strengthening humanitarian response to the need of most vulnerable women and female adolescents affected by armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine through multi-sectorial prevention and response to GBV and access to SRH services", to assist the population that most affected by the conflict in the eastern regions.

70. For the needs of IDPs among vulnerable groups (women, girls and elderly people) from the regions with the most IDPs, UNFPA purchased and delivered more than 24 thousand individual hygiene kits, 38,000 sets of gynaecologic survey, 395 obstetrical kits to normal and complicated births, more than 8,000 sets of warm clothing. Ministry of Health distributed mentioned commodities among maternity hospitals, youth friendly clinics, and charitable organizations in the regions mostly affected by the war in the East of Ukraine (hospitals of the Lugansk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhya, Poltava, Odesa and Kyiv regions with the largest

number of IDPs, mostly women). The next delivery was made in September 2016. Forty nine sets, 2.5 million condoms and 40 thousand of pregnancy tests were referred to youth friendly clinics and charitable organizations.

71. UNFPA has purchased 57 post rape treatment kits and handed them over to (1) AIDS Centres and (2) central medical facilities in big cities of 6 above-mentioned regions receiving the largest number of IDPs and bordering war regions. One post rape treatment kit is designed for 60 people (50 adults, 10 adolescents) who are victims of rape or unprotected sex. Thus, 3420 persons received such kits. Universal care packages (surgical instruments, suture material, consumables and most necessary medicines, analgesics, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, drugs to stop blood, and infusion solutions) were purchased too.

72. Since November 2015, UNFPA has supported 26 mobile teams in 5 regions of Ukraine suffered from warfare (the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Dnipro and Zaporizhzhya regions), which provided psychosocial support to about 10 thousand people. This pilot initiative was implemented only in Ukraine. Each mobile team consists of two psychologists and one social worker, and uses the tools of the Management Information System GBV (GBV IMC) classification, as well as forms of consent for personal information processing. These tools and forms were developed at the international level, and then adapted to the context of Ukraine. In August 2016, the Steering Committee on GBV IMS officially allowed some organizations in Ukraine to use GBV IMS. There were series of training sessions on use of the GBV IMS.

73. Members of the mobile teams in Ukraine use tablets to fill in registration forms of GBV cases and report using KoboToolbox offline. Information can also be transmitted online and stored on the platform KoboToolbox. Since the beginning of work, the mobile teams have registered 8317 cases of GBV in 5 regions affected by war conflict. 69 per cent of reported cases are of domestic violence, and 31 per cent of cases are of violence committed outside families. More than half of all reported cases were psychological violence, 27 per cent cases were physical violence cases, and 20 per cent cases were of economic violence (deprivation of resources, capabilities or services). Data are as of September 2016.

74. The National Plan on Implementation of the Security Council Resolution #1325 envisages response to cases of GBV in regions of conflict and among the largest number of IDPs through enhancing regional interagency coordination of the Councils on Prevention of Domestic Violence, Gender Equality and Combating Human Trafficking. The Councils were created by LSA. The intersectoral working groups were created in 5 eastern areas on the basis of Councils to create regional mechanisms to respond to GBV-specific region (methodical help was provided by UNFPA experts). The group allowed uniting professionals who have not previously been attached to response to GBV (e.g. lawyers of Centres of Free Secondary Legal Aid). Due to the work of the group, the issue of a shelter creation was quickly resolved in the Zaporizhzhya region.

75. MSP with the support of OSCE experts started developing an interaction mechanism of bodies that implement measures in the sphere of combating GBV.

76. To improve inter-agency response to GBV cases and with the UNFPA support, the following trainings for medical staff were held in the Eastern regions: on

assisting victims of GBV (32 head physicians of medical institutions); providing comprehensive medical care to victims of GBV and rape (62 gynaecologist-obstetricians); providing comprehensive medical care and referral of victims (376 junior workers); symptomatic approach to diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (230 family physicians); and on inter-agency response to GBV in the Donetsk region (police, social workers, forensic experts, lawyers, etc.).

77. In 2014, UNHCR actively contributed to help IDPs through providing small business grants and grants for housing reconstructions. Eighty five IDPs received such grants in 2014. In 2016, this initiative was extended and covered 17 regions aiming at the support of local initiatives, particularly for women and addressing GBV problems.

78. The Ministry of Culture has used its extensive network of libraries as centres of community support in working with IDPs. The counselling centres for IDPs were established on the basis of libraries to provide information on local resources, initiatives, organizations, assistance in finding jobs, housing, free scanning and copying documents, Internet access, learning basic computer skills. In 2014, the libraries supported the possibility of IDPs to vote (advice how to change the place of voting, etc.). Libraries developed flyers and created internet blogs for sharing information about their activities, trainings for IDPs (in particular, how to start business, leadership), city tours, leisure and recreation of children and so on. Libraries of higher level conducted trainings for lower level libraries to organize such work (cascade method), but the first trainings for libraries were conducted with support from USAID, the Government of Canada and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES).

79. There is no statistics on prosecution for GBV in Ukraine because the legislation system does not yet have relevant articles. This articles will be entered after the adoption of amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine (para. 53).

Question 11

80. There are no Ukrainian state authorities and agencies on the territory controlled by the Russian Federation and in "buffer zone" as State authorities cannot perform their functions there. Therefore, it is impossible to provide information on situation of women.

Question 12

81. In February 2016 the Government of Ukraine adopted the National Action Plan on Implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 on "Women, Peace, and Security" for the period until 2020. It provides, in particular, (1) coordination and training of specialists and military personnel, who are directly involved in the regulation of the conflict, media professional, lawyers, teachers, etc., (2) ensuring women's participation in international operations, negotiations, (3) improving the protection system for women affected by conflicts (identification, a system of care), (4) awareness raising activities, (5) support of women's action groups and self-help groups.

82. The aggression against Ukraine contributed not only to enhancing women's participation in peace processes, but also to more active involvement of women in military service. Many women voluntarily signed contracts for military service. The Commissioner for peaceful settlement of the situation in the Donbas is a woman (the First Deputy Speaker of the Parliament Iryna Gerashchenko). Women represent Ukraine in humanitarian and political groups in negotiations in Minsk. In particular, a woman is the representative of Ukraine in political subgroup of Trilateral Contact Group in Minsk.

83. The Ministry of Defence launched courses on civil-military cooperation conducted by NATO trainers (103 women participated).

84. The coordinating councils were established on the basis of LSA to enhance interagency cooperation to respond to cases of GBV (para. 74).

85. Volunteer movement is active in Ukraine. Most volunteers are women.

Question 13

86. Since the time of submission of the 8-th Periodic Report, Ukraine has adopted a number of regulations to improve combating trafficking in human beings, including (1) the National Strategy for Human Rights of the President of Ukraine and the National Plan for its implementation until 2020, which provides separate activities related to "creation of an effective system for combating all forms of gender-based violence, human trafficking and slavery, providing quality assistance to victims" (2015); (2) the State Target Programme to Combat Trafficking up to 2020 (2016), which provides information campaigns, particularly among IDPs related to risks to be affected by trafficking and opportunities for assistance; professional development of investigators, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, employees of government agencies, who are in contact with victims; development of social services for victims; (3) the Instructions on the procedure for monitoring and gathering statistical information on victims of trafficking (2016); (4) amendment of the application forms considering the status of the person who suffered from human trafficking, and non-disclosure of information (2016) that allowed to strengthen the procedure of respect for the confidentiality of information on victims of trafficking.

87. According to the Ukrainian legislation the prostitution is not a criminal but an administrative offense, and entails a simple warning about the inadmissibility of sexual services provision or a fine (Article 181-1 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences). In 2016, 940 persons who have committed administrative offenses under Article 181-1 were identified.

88. During the detecting cases on prostitution police officers held regular explanatory conversation about threats arising with such misconduct and their negative consequences.

89. Criminal liability for engaging in prostitution, pimping, brothel keeping (Articles 302 and 303 of the Penal Code) is punishable by a fine, community service, detention or imprisonment for 1 to 7 years.

90. In 2016, the agencies of the National Police recorded 84 criminal offenses of human trafficking, initiated 182 criminal cases on pimping or involving a person in

prostitution, 223 criminal cases for creating or running brothels and pimping, 160 criminal proceedings were preliminary investigated and directed to court. Three organized criminal groups engaged in human trafficking and illegal migration were dismantled.

91. Operational activities are conducted to stop illegal activities and to prevent prostitution at the national level. These activities are not only the method of increasing pressure on traffickers, pimps, porn dealers, but also a part of work on preventing prostitution and corruption of adolescents.

92. Regular information campaigns, photo exhibitions, and other advocacy activities are conducted to prevent trafficking in human beings. The partners of the government are IOM, OSCE, All-Ukrainian Coalition of NGOs to Combat Human Trafficking and other associations. In 2016, the campaign "Together against human trafficking in Ukraine" was conducted in 15 cities of Ukraine. Printed materials on human trafficking were distributed particularly on transport (railway stations, bus stations, airports, sea and river stations), places of border crossing (border checkpoints). The action "Live Free!", information campaign against child begging, the show "ATTENTION! — Trafficking in Persons", the march with black umbrellas against modern slavery "Walk for Freedom" were conducted too. Ukrainian celebrities were actively involved to draw attention to these issues.

93. In all regions and cities of Ukraine MSP distributed layouts of city-lights and billboards on combating human trafficking, which were made with the support of the International NGO "A21 Campaign". Videos were made by the IOM in Ukraine and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine and broadcasted on local TV channels.

94. During the first 9 months of 2016, 60 victims of trafficking were identified and received assistance (43 female and 17 males), including 3 adolescents. Victims of trafficking in human being have rights for the following benefits: (1) free medical, psychological, social, legal assistance; (2) temporary placement in institutions of assistance to victims of trafficking; (3) one-time financial assistance in the amount of subsistence minimum; (4) assistance in finding employment, realization the right for education and training; (5) compensation for moral and material damage due to the people who caused it.

Question 14

95. The gender component is included in the following documents adopted in 2016: (1) the State Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2016-2020; (2) the State Target Social Programme "Youth of Ukraine" for 2016-2020; (3) the National Strategy for Human Rights until 2020 and the National Action plan for its implementation; (4) the National Action Plan on Implementation the Security Council resolution 1325 on "Women, Peace, and Security" for the period to 2020; (5) The concept of public administration reform (2016), which stated that gender equality should be part of the principles of public administration; (6) The implementation procedure of programmes, projects and policy measures in the sphere of youth (the programme "Youth Worker" for preparing those, who work with young people, including the

module on the use of gender-based approach to address the problems of youth in various fields).

96. The project "Gender Budgeting in Ukraine" is implemented from 2014 to 2018 with the support from the SIDA in Ukraine. The Ministry of Finance, MSP, MES, Ministry for Youth and Sports and 13 region authorities are project participants. Seven state budget programmes were assessed from the gender perspective; trainings of civil servants are going on. The State Statistics Service together with other ministries is in the process of introducing changes in statistical forms and forms of administrative reporting to include indicators of age and other parameters which are necessary for the implementation of quality and full gender analysis of needs of different social groups.

97. Amendments to the law "On Political Parties in Ukraine" (2013) envisaged 30 per cent of voluntary gender quotas but did not provide for any sanctions for violators. As the result, 20 of 29 political parties in the parliamentary elections (2014) failed to comply with these requirements. In 2015, adopted law "On Local Elections" stipulated that a multi-member constituency lists of candidates must have at least 30 per cent candidates of the same sex of the total number. The law stipulates refusal of registration of candidates if there is a breach of their nomination, including gender quotas. However, during the 2015 elections, these norms were not effective. CEC actually abolished mandatory gender quotas, explaining that refusal of registration could not be due to failure of gender quotas. Participation of women in representative bodies of various levels remains inadequate.

98. A working group drafting changes to the electoral law was established at the Parliament. In particular, some amendments are planned to the following laws: "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men in Ukraine" (Article 15), "On Elections of Members of Parliament of Ukraine" (Articles 53, 54, 60), "The Central Election Commission" (Articles 6, 17), "On Political Parties in Ukraine" (Articles 8, 17-5), "On Local Elections" (Articles 4, 22, 24, 25, 38, 46).

99. Leadership schools for female candidates for deputies of local councils continue their work. Internet resources are used to share experiences and best practices.

Question 15

100. The State Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2016-2020 envisages strengthening state and public control, the gradual introduction of gender quotas in state enterprises, promotion of equality in payment. In particular, the Action Plan for 2017 provides for (1) conducting trainings on gender equality for trade unions of enterprises, institutions and organizations, (2) their involvement in monitoring the consideration of gender component in collective agreements, representation of women on leadership positions and ensuring equal payment for labour.

101. To encourage employers to implement corporate policies to support parents who return to work after leave for child care, to realize gender equality in the organization and outside, as well as public recognition of such businesses experience, the competitions were conducted among (1) the best journalists who

covered the topic of mothers and fathers returning to work after leave for child care, and (2) the best employer who promoted reintegration into the labour market for parents.

102. There has been a tendency to create children's rooms to make favourable conditions for employees with young children. These rooms are situated in the Parliament buildings, Vinnytsia centre of administrative services "Transparent Office", Vinnytsia Agricultural University, Sumy State University, etc.

103. The draft law on amendment to the Labour Code of Ukraine is submitted to the Parliament. It stipulates the reduction of working hours for pregnant women and women with children under three years, and the creation of favourable conditions in the workplace for breast-feeding mothers. It is proposed that any kind of enterprises create special rooms for working mothers to breast-feed their children.

104. Criminal, administrative, financial and disciplinary liability must be arisen for violation of the labour legislation. Since 1 January 2015, for the first time in the Ukrainian labour legislation, the notion "financial responsibility" (financial and administrative penalties) has appeared. Instead of the phrase "persons who violated the labour legislation, liable in accordance with applicable law" (Article 265 of the Labour Code), new terms of liability appeared. State inspectors for labour regularly conduct monitoring of compliances with the legislation.

Question 16

105. The Ministry of Defence amended the provisional lists of military occupational specialties, permanent positions soldiers, non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and service women, and tariff positions above mentioned categories (2016). As a result, the total number of full-time positions, for appointing women serving on contract, was increased to 290 staffing positions.

106. As of 1 November 2016, 18 352 women, including 2458 officers, 1237 ensigns, 2889 sergeants, 11,378 soldiers, 390 cadets, and 32,387 employees performed military service. More than 2,000 service women have status of ATO participator.

107. In 2016, 1,263 women completed the training programme of reserve officers on the basis of the departments of military training (11.2 per cent of all graduates). Now the military institutions trained 451 women. Education in military schools is an important element for building a military career.

108. To meet the needs of female soldiers, the monitoring of living conditions and performance of health standards for military training grounds was conducted. The need for equipment, material and technical resources for service women, including the need for extra rooms, washroom and toilet rooms for the organization of appropriate conditions of service of women soldiers was determined.

109. Service women are provided with uniforms and shoes of required size.

110. Gender aspects were considered in the preparation of military personnel, including classes on psychological training in military units of the army on permanent bases.

Question 17

111. There is no official data on both women and men employed in the informal sector. The work on the implementation of the Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals continues. The Goal 5 includes "considering the unpaid work of care and housekeeping, encouraging the principle of shared responsibility in household keeping and raising children." To determine indicators of progress by 2030 four social studies with disaggregation by sex, age and place of residence will be conducted.

Question 18

112. The National Target Social Programme of Combating HIV/AIDS for 2014-2018, adopted in October 2014, provides for introduction of the "zero" strategy, including the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV in Ukraine. This is possible by ensuring the sustainability of the system to provide quality and accessible services to prevent transmission of HIV from mother to child, especially among high-risk groups, including drug addicts women of the reproductive age and pregnant.

113. The legislation guarantees free access to prevention of HIV transmission from HIV-infected pregnant women to their newborns.

114. Implementation of programmes to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child in Ukraine achieved significant results. Since 2003, coverage of voluntary HIV testing among pregnant women has consistently exceeded 97 per cent. The coverage of antiretroviral treatment for women whose pregnancy was diagnosed with HIV increased from 9 per cent in 1999 to 95.0 per cent in 2015. The result was a significant (almost 8 times) reduction of HIV transmission from mother to child: from 27.8 per cent in 2001 to 3.35 per cent in 2014.[2]

115. However, the frequency of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV among children whose mothers were active IDUs exceeded the overall rate MTCT in 2014 more than 3 times: 7.7 per cent vs. 3.35 per cent, respectively. Today, HIV-positive pregnant women, who are IDUs, remain hard to reach with interventions to prevent vertical transmission of HIV. Because women refer to medical facilities being pregnant, almost half of HIV-infected pregnant drug users do not receive preventive medical and social services.

116. Since 2011 a pilot model of integrated comprehensive health and social services (in 4 cities, supported by UNICEF and ICF "William J. Clinton Foundation") has been implemented to expand access of pregnant drug users to services of the PMTCT programmes and to reduce the risk of HIV transmission to newborns. The model envisages the coordination of different services, providers, and non-governmental organizations, working with the target group. The Centres of integrated care for pregnant women with drug addiction were established on the basis of the maternity facilities. They provide all necessary medical services on the "one window" principle. Social support and "peer to peer" counselling are provided by NGOs.

[2] Excluding data of Crimea, Sevastopol, and part of the territory covered by conflict.

Strengthening professional capacity of medical and social workers to provide gender-sensitive comprehensive services promoted tolerance to the group and improved service quality. HIV transmission from HIV-positive mothers, who received services within the project, is 0 per cent: no child in early diagnosis has HIV. New State Programme on Combating HIV and AIDS provides for implementation of the model at the national level.

117. A new standard of care for children with inherited HIV "The Unified Clinical Protocols of Primary, Secondary (Specialized) and Tertiary (Highly Specialized) Medical Care, Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV" was approved in 2015. It defines the service delivery to vulnerable pregnant women according to a priority.

118. IDPs women receive services of the health system on a full scale, including access to reproductive health services and services provided on the basis of their HIV status, etc. (on the condition of appeal to the local health-care institutions of their residence).

119. Since 2015 women receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) and living in the DNR and LNR controlled areas have continued to have access to testing and treatment, and receive continuous ART due to humanitarian aid from The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, which provided by UNICEF. More than 35,000 pregnant women were tested for HIV, of whom 350 diagnosed as HIV-positive and received ART to prevent HIV transmission to newborns.

120. In 2015, the centres of social services for families, children and youth in cooperation with NGOs conducted 790 events to overcome stigma and discrimination of HIV-infected and at-risk groups, to share information about HIV, considering gender-sensitive approach.

121. In 2015 MSP and ICF "Alliance of Public Health" signed an agreement on partnership and joint realization of the project "Capacity-Building to Implement Qualitative Gender-sensitive Interventions to Reduce Harm in Ukraine." During the project implementation, 120 social workers, 60 health workers, 300 social workers were trained on-line (with the use of gender-sensitive approach to service provision).

122. The multidisciplinary teams (social and medical workers) work in regions to provide comprehensive services to vulnerable populations, including HIV-infected pregnant women.

123. The centres of social services for families, children and youth work with families with HIV-infected pregnant women and provide information about HIV transmission from mother to child. In 2015, these centres provided social services for 375 women with HIV (145 pregnant women with HIV, 88 injecting drug users, 142 mothers).

124. Due to partner non-governmental organizations (more than 150 organizations throughout Ukraine), a large-scale prevention work with women of vulnerable groups covers more than 250,000 people, who are representatives of groups most vulnerable to HIV (injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, sex workers, street children, prisoners). The primary means of attracting people to the

programmes of HIV treatment were distribution annually 20 million of syringes, 15 million of condoms, and performing 300,000 HIV-tests.

125. Appendix 1 shows the coverage of women at-risk by minimum preventive package during the period from 2014 to 2016. Minimum package includes consultation/information on prevention topics, distribution of condoms, sterile injecting equipment (syringes, needles) and others. Appendix 2 shows the coverage of handout materials and services.

Question 19

126. As of 27 October 2016, 1 million 670 people are registered as IDPs, 700 thousand of them are women (98.6 per cent from the Donetsk and Lugansk regions, 1.4 per cent from Crimea and Sevastopol). These are persons who have moved and officially became residents on the territory, controlled by the authorities of Ukraine.

127. IDP women are mostly unemployed. The level of all registered unemployed women is 55 per cent compared with 68 per cent unemployed women among IDPs (ranging from 61 per cent in the Lugansk region to 75 per cent in the Poltava region). From 1 March 2014, to 31 July 2016, about 71.4 thousand unemployed IDPs applied to SES, and 21.3 thousand of them were employed.

128. In order to provide social support to IDPs, a number of regulations were adopted to register IDPs, provide them with financial assistance, and resume social benefits, pensions, employment and so on. Any person with the IDP status can receive such assistance. Roma women have full access to services and assistance in case of their applying.

129. Victims and IDPs who are in difficult living circumstances (families with disable members, large families, families with need of urgent costly treatment for any members, families with pregnant women, or one of the parents cares for a child up to the age of 3 year-old, low-income families, families of servicemen died being in ATO) are entitled to receive a one-time financial assistance. From 2014 to 2016, 6,781 persons received such assistance for the total amount of 10 million 113 thousand UAH 468 (about USD 400 thousand).

130. IDPs receive also monthly assistance to cover living expenses, including housing and utilities. The maximum amount of the assistance does not exceed 96 USD (UAH 2,400). In 2016 946.7 thousand IDPs families received such assistance (USD 108 million).

131. To improve the access of IDPs to the labour market and employment, the Government defines main directions of solving employment problems of IDPs in 2015-2016, e.g. increasing competitiveness of IDPs in the labour market through training, retraining or further training. Among other measures there are simplifying procedures for granting IDPs the status of "unemployed" (reduced number of documents required for registration); providing the procedure of issuing a duplicate work record book at a new job due to lack of access to the valid one because of the military conflict; simplifying a procedure for termination of the employment contract between an employee and an individual entrepreneur. IDPs can apply for assistance in finding employment and registration as an "unemployed" in any

employment centres regardless of the registered place of residence or actual residence. In the absence of a work record books SES still promotes such employment of IDPs as (1) work part-time or (2) delivery of services for a fee (under a civil-law contract a work record book is not required).

132. Without necessary documents for registration of labour relations, IDPs were able to be employed as (1) teachers to secondary schools and pre-schools with support of the employment centres and institutions of education and science, (2) medical, pharmaceutical and teaching staff of health facilities in coordination with MoH and MSP (if there are no necessary documents, one can use information from the Computerized database of medical, pharmaceutical and scientific-pedagogical workers of management, MoH).

133. To inform IDPs who come from the occupied territories about employment opportunities the employment centres (1) conduct an informational campaign on the terms of registration, re-registration in SES, about social services and financial support to unemployed IDPs, (2) host contact information in places of IDPs' locations (information sectors, computer rooms of the employment centres with free access) about state social agencies, community organizations that provide social services, assistance and support, "hotlines" that are constantly supplemented and updated, (3) ensure work of "hotlines" in all employment centres with assigned employees responsible for providing professional explanations. These services are permanent and in outreach form in places of temporary residence of IDPs, on their movement routes, at the transport hubs.

134. To strengthen social protection of unemployed IDPs and prevent narrowing of their labour rights, in 2015 the following laws were amended: "On Employment", "On Compulsory State Social Unemployment Insurance", "On Protection Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons", the "Procedure for Registration, Re-registration of Unemployed and Registration of Persons Seeking Work", the "Procedure of Public and Other Work of a Temporary Nature", "Procedure for Measures to Promote Employment, Return of Funds to Finance such Measures in Case of Employment Security Violation for Internally Displaced Persons", "The list of professions, specialties, areas of trainings and advanced trainings for which may be issued a voucher." This allows (1) to fund transportation costs to move to another area for employment; (2) to reimburse employer for wages of IDPs for up to 6 months (1.1 thousand of IDPs were employed in such a way); (3) to reimburse employer for retraining and advanced training of employees; (4) to issue vouchers for IDPs to receive free advanced or additional trainings (21 specialties of higher education and 21 trades); (5) to exclude demand to finance proportionally public works for the unemployed.

135. There is a tendency of 'IDPs tourism' in Ukraine. MSP on the proposal of SSU has suspended payments for 150 thousand people who are pseudo-IDPs (fraudsters and DNR and LNR militants, those who forged the status of IDPs, who continue to live on the occupied territories and do not move for permanent residence on the territory controlled by Ukraine). With a view to improve fraud prevention, the system of purpose and monitoring of these social payments was improved, especially through checks of data on the actual residence place of IDPs.

136. To provide assistance and integration of IDPs into communities, the Government actively attracts support of international organizations and international

technical assistance. Namely, draft Action Plan for 2016-2017 between the Ministry of Social Policy and GIZ GmbH within the Agreement on running component "Psychological support and work with conflicts" of the project "Strengthening Ukrainian communities hosting internally displaced persons" is being finalized.

137. The training on working with IDPs was conducted with the support of UNHCR and ICO "Chirikli" for Roma social and health mediators.

Question 20

138. SBGS used a comprehensive set of measures to improve the functioning of its crossing points for entrance and departure (CP) on the contact line; to increase capacities of CPs for preventing queues and, accordingly, creating favourable conditions for travellers, including pregnant women; to support also constant interaction with volunteer organizations through provision medical teams on duty at CP ("Doctors Without Borders").

139. Ukraine tries to open CP "Zolote" but militants are constantly blocking its opening under various false pretexts. At a meeting in Minsk (from 8 to 9 November 2016) Ukraine appealed to OSCE and the Russian Federation to agree this CP opening with the militants.

140. OSCE and the International Committee of the Red Cross will soon contribute to a project of reconstruction of the bridge near the village of Luganske, which is important for civil population.

Question 21

141. For information on government payments in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions from regional social security institutions please see Annex 3 (as of 1 October 2016).

Question 22

142. Within two years of the Russian aggression, 238 women were captured by militants in separate regions of the Donetsk and Lugansk regions (SSU data). Two hundred and thirty tree women were found and freed by Ukrainian authorized bodies. Five more women are still in captivity.

143. According to information from human rights activists, every 4th person, who was detained by pro-Russian militants in custody, suffered from GBV or witnessed such violence. Sexual violence is used as part of tortures to sow panic and fear among the population and soldiers.

144. On the territory controlled by the Russian Federation there are no Ukrainian law enforcement agencies, so it is impossible to gather statistics and evidence of sexual violence.